The Pittsburgh Gazette

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PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded. [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

Washingtoniana.

Subscribers may receive their Books by applying to *ANTHONY BEELEN*, Pittsburgh.

B. S. SPEIZER & Co.

Have just opened in *John Irwin's* new House, Market Street, a General assortment of

Dry Goods, Jewellry, &c.

Consisting of the newest fashions and best quality broadcloths and cassimers, common, fine, and superfine swan-down, coatings and flannels, muffs and tippets, callicoes and chintzes of every quality, plain and figured cambrick, tamboored, jaconet and book muslins, linens of every quality, tamboored, netted and fringed camels hair shawls, silk ditto, cotton ditto, cotton, worsted and silk hose, silk and kid gloves, muslinets, silks, velvets, bandanoes, Leghorn and Dunstable bonnets.

Gold and Silver repeating & hunting watches, and a large assortment of fancy Jewellry.

Black and white Sole Laces.

Looking glasses, hardware and guns.

Coniac Brandy and Jamaica Spirits, and a number of articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at the most reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

EDUCATION.

THE subscriber being about to leave the Pittsburgh Academy, intends to open a SCHOOL in his house in Second Street, on the 5th day of January next, for the reception of a limited number of Pupils, to be instructed in the Latin and Greek Languages, Writing, Arithmetic, Elements of Geometry, Geography, &c. He will have frequent examinations, considering them best calculated to bring into operation two powerful incentives to application, the love of praise, and the dread of disgrace; on such occasions, the attendance of parents, guardians, and men of education will be requested. He looks for no patronage but that to which his attention to the improvement of his pupils in literature and morals will entitle him.

Tuition in Latin and Greek, Four Dollars a Quarter.

ROBERT STEELE.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

Just received and now opening for Sale in William Irwin's three story Brick House, opposite the south corner of the Market House, a large and general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

suitable for the present and approaching season.

Also, a quantity of Fine Salt.

SAMUEL BOYD.

Pittsburgh, November 6, 1802.

The subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that he intends to open a

SCHOOL,

on Monday the 10th instant, in a commodious Room in the house where he at present resides; and proposes to teach Arithmetick, Geometry, the use of the Globes, Surveying, Navigation, Gunnery, the application of Algebra and Fluxions to the Mathematics, in exhausting the quadrature and cubature of all kinds of regularly generated curves. He hopes, by his diligence and attention, to merit the warmest esteem of those gentlemen who may favour him with their commands.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1803.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the 8th or 9th of November last a man who said he came from New-Connecticut, and was going to Washington, and would return in ten days at farthest, left a HORSE with the subscriber living at Brownsville, to be fed and taken care of. Said Horse is about 16 hands high, about 8 years old, a Sorrel with a star and snip; said man or owner, or his lawful attorney is requested to come and pay the charges and take said Horse, otherwise he will be sold on the 15th of February next for his keeping.

JOSEPH CLIVER.

December 31st, 02. 6w.

WHEREAS I supposed that a certain William M'Ginnis stole a Horse some time ago from me the subscriber living on the Franklin Road, 2 miles from Pittsburgh, and as the said M'Ginnis came into said settlement again and I apprehended him, and on the way to jail he made his escape from me, and left in the stable a large brown Horse with a bald face, which I suppose to be stolen. The owner of said Horse is requested to come prove property according to law, & charges, and he may have him again, by applying to

ROBERT BOGGS.

January 3d, 103.

A Valuable STILL

FOR SALE,

Containing 25 Gallons. Enquire of the Printer.

December 2, 1802.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of DAVIDSON & HAYS, Tanners, being dissolved by mutual consent, all those having any demands against said firm are required to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them are required to make payment on or before the 10th of January ext; as they are desirous of closing their business.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM HAYS.

Pittsburg, December 29, 1802. 6w.

Taken up as a stray in December last,

by the subscriber, living in Plumb township, Allegheny county, a black MARE, with a star in her forehead, about 8 years old, trots and canters, between 14 and 15 hands high, no brand or other mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT JOHNSTON.

January 10, 1803.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber living on Robinson's Run, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 3d instant, a dark roan HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands an half high, a natural trotter, had some saddle marks. The person who stole him is supposed to have gone down the river. The above reward will be paid for securing the Thief so that he may be brought to justice and the subscriber get his Horse, or Five Dollars for the Horse only, and reasonable charges.

PHINEAS BURWELL.

January 12, 1803.

THE subscriber wishing to decline public business, offers for Lease for three years the HOUSE he now dwells in, in the town of Waterford, at one hundred and twenty dollars per year, in quarterly payments. It has been occupied as a Tavern since it was built, being the most suitable in the town, large and commodious, 33 feet square, two stories high, with cellars under the whole, with good stabling and other outhouses, good garden, and a good spring of water at the door. Possession will be given the first day of April next.

CHARLES MARTIN.

Waterford, 6th January, 1803.

Dickinson College.

THE Trustees of this Seminary, ever solicitous to promote the interests of literature, have not only employed the most capable Professors that could be obtained, to conduct the education and superintend the morals of the youth committed to their care,—but have at great expence and trouble nearly completed a large, elegant, and commodious building, in which the Classes are taught. This is believed to be one of the most healthy and pleasant situations, that could have been chosen for a public seminary; and the many useful characters already in public life, which it has assisted in forming for eminent stations in church and state, are sufficient proofs of its utility, and ought to recommend it to public notice and encouragement.

The Trustees and Professors are equally solicitous that the seminary should be placed on a respectable footing, and that as complete an education should be obtained here, as in any College on the continent: And considering that the plan of Education formerly adopted might be improved, so that none should henceforth have the honours of the College conferred upon them, without having staid the necessary time, and made such proficiency, as would entitle them to the same; unanimously agreed to the following:

The Students of the Grammar School (which is connected with the College) and students who may come here from other grammar schools, must have read the principal Latin and Greek classics, commonly read in such seminaries, before they can be received, so as to be denominated students of the College.

Those who offer themselves for admission into the College, being strictly examined, if found deficient in classical learning, must spend such time as may be necessary in the Grammar School.

Being admitted into the College, they shall (in all ordinary cases) spend *two years* in diligent attendance and study, before they can be entitled to a degree; the first year to be denominated *juniors*, the last, *seniors*.

The Sciences are to be taught by the following Professors, who will regulate the order of studies, and times of attendance, as they shall find most convenient.

Dr. Charles Nisbet, the Principal,—— Logic, Criticism, and Moral Philosophy.

Dr. Robert Davidson,——Geography, Chronology, History, Grammar, the Belles Lettres, and Oratory: and (as Professor of Languages) to cause the Senior and Junior classes to revise such Latin and Greek authors as may appear most necessary.

James M'Cormick, Esquire,——Arithmetic Book keeping, and all the branches of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, that are usually taught in Colleges.

And it ought carefully to be attended to, by Students who with to go through a complete course of education in this seminary, that the best time to enter College will be immediately after the Fall vacation, (which is always in the month of October) in order that there may be, if possible, an annual commencement: said Students being two sessions in the *junior* class, and two in the *senior*—so as to complete two years from the time of admission.

(By appointment of the Trustees)

CHARLES NISBET,
Principal.

JOHN MONTGOMERY,
Pres. pro tem.

JAMES DUNCAN, Secretary.
Carlisle, 3d December, 1802.

*** *The Printers of Newspapers in the several States, and especially in this state, are requested to give a place to the above advertisement in their papers.*

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Monday, January 3.

THE Committee, to whom were referred that part of the Governor's Address, relative to the judiciary System, and that part of the Report of the committee on unfinished Business, relative to the same subject, report,

That they are of Opinion the present Court of Pennsylvania, at the time of their establishment, were adequate to the dispatch of all the Business which then came before them; but are now wholly incompetent to the speedy and impartial administration of Justice; not on account of any defect in the System, but owing, as the Committee believe, to the short Duration of the Terms, the prodigious increase of Business, and the impossibility of the Judges devoting more time to the Courts of any one County, than they now do, while compelled to attend so many: Hence arise delays in the Trial of Causes, amounting almost to a denial of Justice. The Committee believe, that the present Courts gave general Satisfaction, until they were overwhelmed by the increase of Business: the certain effect of an increase in Population. It is therefore fairly to be presumed they may be so modified, by the skilful hand of the Legislature, without destroying the System, as to give Satisfaction to the Public, and do Justice to the Citizen.

Alterations in any of the three Branches of Government should be gradually and cautiously introduced; and only such as Experience should discover to be necessary. Sudden and great changes should be carefully avoided, as dangerous to the State, by diminishing the Confidence of the Citizen. For these reasons, the Committee are of Opinion, that it is highly necessary something should be done, to render the Courts equal to the prompt dispatch of all the Business that shall come before them; but believe it would be better to reform and improve the existing System, than to destroy it, and adopt another: They therefore suggest the following Outlines of the Alterations necessary to be made:

1. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall be divided into Districts, to be composed of not less than three, nor more than five Counties; respect being had, in the formation thereof, to the Business of each County. A Counsellor or Attorney at Law, who shall have been admitted in the Supreme Court, shall be commissioned President of the Courts of Common Pleas in each District.

2. There shall be in each County, every year, four Terms, fixed at convenient periods, and so arranged that three of them shall continue two weeks each, unless the Business shall be sooner finished: The other, which shall be the Winter Term, to continue one week, if necessary.

3. There shall be two Associate Judges appointed in each County, who with the President, or any two of them, shall compose the Court of Common Pleas, &c.

4. The President of the Court of Common Pleas, and one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, shall hold the Circuit Courts, except in the City and County of Philadelphia, which shall be held as heretofore.

5. The Supreme Court shall consist of 5 Judges.

6. No more than 2 of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall sit on the Trial of any Jury-cause. The remaining 3, having never heard the Cause, will be competent to correct the mistakes of those who tried it.

7. No Jury-cause shall be tried in the Supreme Court in Term-time, except in special Cases, where a Trial at Bar shall be directed by special Order of the Court.

8. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be authorized to issue Writs of Error to the Circuit Courts, and Writs of Error *Coram nobis resident*, as to Judgments rendered in the Supreme Court, in Causes tried at Nisi Prius.

9. The High Courts of Errors and Appeals shall be abolished.

The Committee therefore offer the following Resolution: *Resolved*, That a Committee be appointed to bring in a Bill, agreeably to the foregoing Principles.

A certain delirious man went to meeting on a Sunday, and peacefully seated himself. In sermon time, looking round the meeting house, observing some of the congregation sleeping and being accidentally *armed* with a pocket full of rotten apples; he drew them forth one by one, and taking good aim, let them fly slap into the faces of the sleeping christians. This was repeated several times to the no small diversion of the audience: but the parson observing his conduct, desired the people to "take care of that crazy man" who instantly replied, "Do you mind your preaching and *I'll keep the dogs off.*"

THE FATAL CONCEALMENT.

AN inferior officer in the Swiss guards, by the name of Milot, had long been violently in love with Mademoiselle Abbeville, the only daughter of a Baron of that name.—His passion was returned with equal ardor by the lady; but the Baron's known haughtiness made concealment necessary, till such time as the young gentleman should be promoted in the army, or should succeed to his paternal estate; an event which he had reason to believe could not be very distant.

Matters were therefore conducted with the greatest secresy, and in general, with much prudence. But people in love never have all their wits about them. One day, when the fond couple had been amusing themselves with visions of their future felicity, the Baron came home unexpectedly. The grand object in such a case was, how to prevent a discovery; consequently the most secret, not the least suspicious place was chosen—M. Milot was hid in the young lady's bed-chamber.

Whether Baron Abbeville gathered any thing from the looks of his daughter, or had intelligence from any of his domestics, is uncertain; but, though not naturally suspicious, he found a pretence to visit every room in the house, not omitting the bed-chamber where the trembling lover was concealed. which he violently broke open. M. Milot started up, and instinctively put his hand to his sword. The Baron desired him to draw: he refused.—The Baron insisted; and repeated reproaches, both of cowardice and baseness at length deprived M. Milot of self-command: He complied; and the consequences were fatal to the Baron.

Mademoiselle Abbeville had walked out into the garden to compose herself after having expressed, perhaps too much surprise at her fathers sudden return. A noise in the house alarmed her; and the first object that met her eyes, was her father breathing his last, and her lover standing by him with a bloody sword in his hand. The emotions of love at once gave way to those of sorrow and filial tenderness—she fell upon her fathers bosom and called for justice upon his murderer. A hint was enough; in a few minutes a party of the guards appeared. M. Milot had not offered to retire; they seized him.

No sooner did Mademoiselle Abbeville perceive her lover in danger, than the object of her concern was changed. She sprung up from the bed, where the body of her father was now laid, and embraced her dear Milot with the most extravagant fondness reproaching herself bitterly for not contriving his escape. This was an awful trial to the youth. He did not value life, while under the displeasure of his mistress: Now he saw himself ready to be deprived of it, when it again promised to be worthy his care. Remorse, love, fear, and amazement were at once visible in his countenance; but I should in vain attempt a description of what painting would fail to express. The guards themselves stood for some moments motionless at the melting scene, forgetting the barbarous office; but the captain, who is generally the most unfeeling of the troop, at last took the poor youth by the arm, and tore him from all that made him covet life or fear death leaving Mademoiselle Abbeville to all the horrors of despair.

Thus, by one unlucky accident, were two of the happiest lovers reduced to the greatest extremity of human misery.

PORTHSMOUTH (N. H.) *December* 28.

FIRE!!!

About four o'clock last Sunday morning we were alarmed by distressing cry of fire, which broke out in the building appropriated to the New-Hampshire Bank—one half the building occupied by Mrs. Hart, as a dwelling house. The fire was discovered by a gentleman who lodged there, who gave the alarm immediately; but before people could collect, the fire had burst through the walls of the house, and it was soon enwrapted in flames, the family having scarcely time to escape. The fire communicated to the adjacent buildings, and spread with such amazing rapidity, that every effort to stop it was in vain until it had destroyed the new Market; and every building on Daniel-street, as far as Capt. Hall's, on the north, and Mr. Hart's on the south—whose houses were preserved. To the northward, the distruction was far more extensive. Every building on the parade, except the meeting house, and court-house—every one in Market-street and Fore street, as high as Mrs. Whipple's house—every one on Bow-street, as far as Capt. Cutts store on Church hill—every one in Cress street to the top of Dyer's hill—every one on Ladd-street excepting one, fell victims to the devouring flames.

At several places above mentioned, the progress of the fire was arrested by the most violent exertions and by three o'clock in the afternoon, it was so far subdued as to give us hopes that the whole town would not be buried in one general heap of ashes. By this distressing calamity, a great number of persons are deprived of a home for themselves and families, and many of their means of support. Several widows and orphans are left destitute of every necessary of life, and are intirely dependent upon the charity of the benevolent. About one hundred buildings have been destroyed and that part of the town which most materially affected the gentlemen in trade. Nearly three quarters of the European and India-goods in the town had been desposited in the stores and shops which were consumed. But by the kind assistance of their friends, the merchants and traders have preserved the greatest part of their stock, and hope soon to be so accommodated as to supply their customers again. Great credit is due to the gentlemen of the neighbouring towns, who came to assist the distressed. In what manner the fire began remains yet to be developed; that part of the building where it was first discovered had not had any fire put there by the occupant for several days prior to the time of the calamity.

BOSTON, *January* 4.

We have received from a friend at Paris the papers of that city to November 13.—Switzerland was occupied by French troops and the form of government was framing which was to be imposed, in the name of liberty, on the wretched inhabitants of the country. The principal difficulty in the adjustment of the "indemnites" had been removed, by propositions which were satisfactory to the ci-devant Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the Emperor of Germany; and has rendered the continuance of peace more probable. The First Consul was proceeding to visit the different seaports of his nation; he had been at Rouen and Havre, and was every where received with acclamation, illumination, &c. &c.

Some incendiary attempts have been made at Amsterdam.

NEW-YORK, *January* 6.

We are indebted to Capt. Graham of the brig Amiable Matilda, for Amsterdam papers to the 9th, and a Leyden Gazette of the 8th of November, from which we shall give further translations, should they contain any thing of importance.

Captain Graham informs us, that several American vessels had been chartered by the French government to carry troops to Louisiana.

An English packet arrived at Helvoetsluys with a messenger of state, who was the bearer of dispatches for St. Petersburgh—he went on with all speed imaginable.

HAGUE, *November* 7.

A great deal of baggage and ammunition has already arrived at Helvoetsluys for the French troops now in our Republic, and which are destined for Louisiana—they are to embark in two French frigates and proceed to Dunkirk, in order to depart with the whole fleet for said colony.

LONDON, *November* 10.

A Dutch mail arrived this morning.

Our private correspondent informs us that the Dutch government has consented to furnish all the necessaries for the 15th and 17th brigades, which were in the bay of Holland for Louisiana.

They are to embark at Helvoetsluys.—The quantity of ammunition, artillery, &c. which they are to carry with them is immense. From Helvoetsluys the troops are to proceed to Dunkirk, to join the remainder of the troops. General Victor is expected at the Hague to attend the embarkation.

January 8.—The ship Hare, Capt. Worth, arrived yesterday, left Lisbon on the 2d December, at which time an English packet had just entered that port in 5 days from Falmouth, without any news of importance.

Captain Worth is the bearer of dispatches for our government.

Captain Holtz of the ship Friendship, arrived here last evening from Hamburgh, informs us that on the 21st November, in the English Channel, he spoke a swedish 44 gun frigate from Barcelona, bound to Sweden, from whom he learnt that an American frigate had lately fallen in with and captured a Tripolitan frigate in the Mediteranean. The Swedish captain received this intelligence from the captain of the American frigate.

Mer. Adv.

NEW-ORLEANS.

In a former paper, we mentioned the circumstance of governor Claiborne of the Mississippi territory, having writen to the governor of Louisana on the subject of the late unjustifiable proceedings at New-Orleans. We learn that the receipt of that letter excited much alarm among his most Catholic Majesty's subjects, and that immediate measures were taken to fortify the town. From the Channel through which this information arrives, we think it may by relied on.

A query will naturally suggest itself, whether these precautionry preparations have originated exclusively in sensations of alarm.

NEW-BEDFORD, *December* 24.

In addition to the melancholly relation in our last, of the fatal effect of burning charcoal in a tight lodging room, we have received the following particulars of a similar unfortunate accident at Easton, in this county.

"Died, at Easton, on Friday night last, Josiah Winslow, aged about 25 years, and ——Hayward, aged about 19. The night being extremely cold, and the room, in which they were to sleep having been recently plastered, they, placed in it a large pan of lighted charcoal, and retired to bed late in the evening: early the next morning the family called them, but not receiving any answer opened the door, and distressing to relate, found them both dead!—Hayward lying in the bed perfectly natural as though he were in a sound sleep, it appeared he expired without a struggle. From Winslow's position, it seemed he had made an effort to open the door, but failed, and fell back on the bed. The jury of inquest reported, that their death was caused by suffocation.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 11.

We have often asserted that Mr. Rodney did not obtain his election by a majority of constitutional votes. In this opinion we are confirmed by the grand jury of New-Castle. At the last court of duarter sessions in that county there were 157 perins *presented* for voting not being qualified by law; two inspectors for receiving illegal votes knowing the same to be illegal; and another for putting a ticket into the box for a man who was not present at the election—voting as his proxy—Prosecutions are now depending against these persons, it would, therefore, be highly improper at present to make any remarks on their conduct. We would merely say that Mr. Rodney must take his seat in congress under very considerable embarrassments.

[Fed. Arch.

The ship Governor Carleton, Odney, arrived at Norfolk on Monday last, in 35 days from Glasgow. A private letter, dated November 17, states, "There are 16 sail of the line at Toulon ready for sea, having upwards of 20,000 troops (destination unknown) in consequence of which the British government had sent an express to Sir Richard Bickerton, who is with a strong force off Malta, to keep a close watch on their movements."

It is said that the governor of Louisiana, in his answer to gov. Claiborne, so far from reprobating the conduct of the Intendant of New-Orleans, undertakes to defend it. This answer, it is supposed, formed the subject of the President's late confidential message to congress.

An Amsterdam paper of the 9th Nov. has the following article:—"The last letters from Vienna mention that provisins remain very dear; so that our government will shortly be under the necessity of obliging strangers to leave the city, who cannot prove that their stay is of the utmost importance."

A gentleman in France, under date of October 28, writes to his friend in this city,—"I have conversed with some well informed people on the subject of the pending Commercial Treaty with England, and they are of opinion that Bonaparte will never enter into one, as he is determined to do every thing in his power to revive the manufactories of France, and such a treaty might interfere with this view."

An Irishman was passing through the street the other day when the waks were covered with ice, his foot slipped, and falling, he struck his head with violence on the pavement. Poor Paddy gathered himself slowly, and making a rueful face at the place where he fell—"Arrah, honey," says he, "but you'll *sweat* for this before spring."

Morn. Chron.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY EVENING, *January* 21, 1803.

Sailed, on Sunday last, from this place for Liverpool, in England, the Brig DEAN burthen 170 tons. She takes in a cargo of Cotton at the mouth of Cumberland river, on freight, by Messrs. Meeker, Denman and Co. merchants, of Philadelphia.

A gentlemen arrived here on Tuesday evening from the Natchez, which place he left on the 8th December last, informs, that it was currently reported there that 10,000 French troops had arrived in the Mississippi to take possession of Louisiana; that the Port of New-Orleans was still shut, and that there was a total stagnation to all business in the Mississippi Territory. Flour was selling from one to five dollars a barrel.

An Alexandria paper says:—A few days since passed through this district, on their journey to the westward, a small party of Germans, who had purchased 6000 acres of land in the neighbourhood of Chillicothe, of General Kusckiousko, at 3 dollars the acre. a second and larger party are, we understand, daily expected at Norfolk; these we are people are said to be from the left bank of the Rhine, and will prove valuable citizens to the new state of Ohio.

An article from a paper printed at Staunton, Virginia, says—"The number of cattle drove through this town the last season for the consumption of the lower counties amount to upwards of Nine Thousand Five Hundred.

EXPORTS

From Canada, during the last year.

144,189 beaver skins—23,868 martins—19,899 otters—11,143 minks—7,377 foxes—16,899 bears—184,581 deers—148,882 raccoons—17,377 open and cased cats—1,481 elks—1,562 wolves, 26,289 musquash—5,719 kitts—3,356 squirrels and hares—800 seals—186 castorum—6,407 fisher, 988,413 bushels wheat—28,297 barrels flour—22,641 cwt. biscuit—3,690 bushels barley—16,121 cwt. pot ash, last year ten times this quantity—2,300 tons of new shipping, independent of vast quantities of lumber, beef, &c.

From the WESTERN TELEGRAPH.

At a meeting of a number of citizens of the county of Washington, on Friday the 7th of January, at the house of Charles Fox, in the town of Washington, for the purpose of considering the trade and commerce of this country, as now affected by the measures adopted by the Intendant of New-Orleans, Lieutenant Col. James Stevenson was chosen chairman, and Major John Simonson Secretary.

The following resolutions were agreed to—

1st. That a committee to consist of three persons be appointed—who shall have printed—and shall circulate printed petitions, for the purpose of procuring petitioners—which petitions when signed shall be forwarded to our Representative in Congress.

2d. That the committee be instructed to correspond with influential characters in the different counties on this side of the mountains, and endeavour to procure their exertions, in obtaining signers to similar petitions,

3d. That A. Baird, John Simonson and James Ashbrooke be the committee for the aforesaid purposes.

The committee reported the form of a petition which was read and agreed to—as follows.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled

The remonstrance and petition of sundry persons, inhabitants of the State of Pennsylvania West of the Allegheny mountain,

HUMBLY SHEWETH:

That your petitioners labour under a very serious grievance, by reason of the shutting of the port of New-Orleans, without having an equivalent establishment assigned them on the Mississippi: That the trade and commerce of this country are entirely checked, and will be destroyed, unless we are secured in the enjoyment of those privileges, which we vainly thought were guaranteed to us by the treaty with Spain, made in 1795. That our country produces in great abundance an almost infinite variety of Articles fit for exportation; and our only means of bringing them into a market, is by the Navigation of the Mississippi: That if this channel of exportation be stopped, or impediments (such as high and exorbitant duties, or no place of deposit on its banks, to which any shipping can approach) to its enjoyment exist: all the advantages with which a beneficent Providence has blessed us, will be rendered nugatory and of no avail: Such being our situation, we pray that you in your wisdom will adopt such measures as shall secure to us the benefits, which we as a portion of your constituents, have a right to expect from a government to which we pay allegiance, and from whom we claim protection. Whatever steps in your wisdom you may be pleased to take, in those we pledge our fortunes, our lives, and our sacred honor to support you.

4th. Resolved, That 100 copies of said petition be printed at the expence of this meeting.

5th. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Western Telegraphe, with a request to other printers on this side the mountain to republish them.

JAMES STEVENSON, Chairman.

JOHN SIMONSON, *Secretary.*

☞ *Editors of Newspapers West of the Mountains, will serve the public by giving the above a place in their papers.*

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Mr. EDITOR,

IN your paper of the 7th instant, some observations appeared relative to Louisiana. The subject is of such a nature as to warrant the frequent repetition of it; nor can it be too strenuously urged on the public mind. Why do the people of the United States appear so indifferent to a measure, in which are involved many considerations of the highest import? Why all at once the victims of apathy, when patriotism and exertion are essentially necessary to repel aggressions, and to preserve the important rights of the Union?

It seems to be admitted, that Louisiana is now the property of France. What will be her policy relative to it? Modern *data* furnishes us with no solid conclusion—but, taken in connection with some anterior events, much light is thrown on the subject.

Louisiana was first discovered by the French as early as 1541. In 1682, they penetrated the Mississippi—explored and surveyed the country contiguous to it, and to its tributary streams, and took possession of it from Detroit along the western waters to the same river, so as to include not only the present state of Ohio, and the Indiana territory, but also nearly one half of the state of Georgia. Many settlements were attempted; some of them succeeded. In 1763, the French possessions in this quarter were granted to Spain; and now a re-conveyance has taken place. The circumstances under which the first session was made in 1763, exhibit some prominent and characteristic features, strongly calculated to develope the present policy of the Chief Consul.

Subsequent to the discovery of the country above the mouth of the Ohio, and the possession taken of it, in 1682, the charms of novelty in a great measure ceased to delight. For about seventy years, these vast interior regions seldom attracted the attention of France. At last, she became convinced that, from long neglect, her claims were virtually relinquished. During this period the country was gradually peopled by our own citizens. This very much increased the value of it, and opened an extensive and profitable trade with the natives. France was at length determined to repair the evil of her own neglect. About the year 1750, she resolved to revive her claims, and to repossess herself of what she had apparently abandoned. To ensure success, and with it the sovereignty of all North-America, she dispatched secret emissaries of observation and talents into the different regions—instructed them to discover the most vulnerable parts—the nature of the country, its soil, productions and resources, and the positions and advantages of its various waters. From their reports, it was conjectured, that a plan of operations might be formed, which would lead to a speedy reduction of our power, and to the acquisition of the other objects she had in view. Some of these reports, on their way to France, were happily intercepted.—These recommended the gradual establishment of a chain of fortified posts on the western waters from Canada to the Mississippi, as a preliminary step. England was awakened from her slumbers; she perceived the whole extent of the danger, and declared war: The consequences of it was, a total annihilation of the French power in this country. Canada resigned her laurels to the gallant Wolfe: And the celebrated Pitt compelled France, much against her will, to make a cession of Louisiana to Spain. He was well aware, that the two great hereditary rivals of each other, could not breathe on the same continent without the danger of perpetual war.

What will be the consequences of the re-conveyance of Louisiana to France? On a full view of the subject, it does not require the gift of prophecy to foretell them. Will France concede to the limits and boundaries agreed on between the United States and Spain? No; she will spurn them. When it suits her interest, she perpetually recurs to what she calls first principles, and ancient claims. She will therefore contend for the boundaries as marked out in 1682: Nor will she conceive herself bound by any stipulations made between us and Spain—for in the recent re-purchase of Louisiana, she will arrogate to herself the same rights and privileges as accompanied the cession of it in 1762. In Europe, she has revived and prosecuted a variety of claims less plausible than this. She has assumed the ancient boundaries of her empire, of which she was dismembered, either by the sword, or by treaties, many ages past; and shall we, if the proud Dictator of the Tercan now attempt to acquire the [illegible] at least one-third of our territory, [illegible] advantages are too conspicuous for [illegible] reject it; and in the system of dissolute cruel policy, established and pursued, our destiny is already inscribed—we cannot fail to read it.

[illegible] that France will not attempt to enlarge [illegible] boundaries lately established between [illegible] and Spain, will she not conceive herself [illegible] to deprive us of the Mississippi navigation? What obligations will she be under to permit our water-craft to navigate that river? She will maintain that our stipulated rights and privileges in Louisiana no longer existed than while that province was in the hands of Spain; for, she will ask, how can I be bound by national compacts, to which I am not a party? Louisiana is obtained by France only for the purpose of revenue; and the probability is, that she will either shut us entirely out of the Mississippi, or so incumber our commerce with fiscal restrictions, as almost to prohibit the pursuit of it. She will even treat our complaints with contempt, and refer us to Spain for a redress of grievances. Such will certainly be the language of France; and we ought to prepare ourselves to meet it.

If more be necessary to illustrate the views of the Terrible Republic, it may be derived from a variety of sources. In one of the numbers of the *Gazette de France*, an official paper, published in Paris some time last summer, many laboured and insidious observations appeared relative to Louisiana; and they carry on the face of them the most indubitable marks of an official pen. The publication announces to the French people the cession alluded to, and details the almost incalculable advantages to be derived from it. If this were to be the criterion of our judgment, all Europe is materially interested in this event. It lavishes with a prodigal profusion the most bitter and unmerited censures on the American people; it paints them as ambitious, fertile in population and resources, and as hostile to the rest of the world. It alledges that, from motives of cupidity, and the want of a sense of justice, we have in view a extension of our territory, already adequate to the reception of more than one hundred million of inhabitants; that South-America, and the West-India islands, will soon fall a prey to our avidity, unless some European power, furnished with the necessary means, opposes itself to our projects of conquest, and has the courage to fix itself on our bores to diminish our greatness; that Louisana is the point or pivot, on which rests the tranquility and security of Europe, as it affords an insurmountable barrier to our wealth and policy; that, therefore, England, Spain and Holland, must applaud these magnanimous views of France, and tender their efforts in the execution of them. It is, however, insidiously admitted, that there is no danger to be apprehended from the politics of the present administration of our government—but, says the *Gazette de France*, what security is there for successive administrations? Hence it is inferred, that the friendly sentiments of Mr. Jefferson are of no consequence, when put in competition with the profound policy and extensive views of the First Consul. The writer of this has not now the *Gazette de France* by him: he quotes from memory, and he believes correctly. Pause, reader! Such is the language held in an official French paper, and dictated by an official pen!

When we call to mind the conduct of France towards the close of the American revolution, her sentiments at any subsequent period will not astonish us. She has arrogated to herself the exclusive guarantee of our independence—but at what period did she venture to assert it? When we had secured it to ourselves by the capture of a whole British army, she was persuaded to embark in the contest! Even the assistance afforded us, resulted not from friendly motives: To humble the pride of England, and to gain an accession of territory, on which she had long fixed her eye, were all she had in view. Let facts decide. The better to give efficacy to her plans, under the appearance of candour and justice, she stated to Congress that, as she had embarked in our cause at a critical crisis, it would be ungenerous in the states to make a separate peace, and thereby leave her to contend alone with England. These sentiments had weight; and, without the least suspicion of a dangerous plot, our ministers, then at Paris, were instructed not to conclude a peace without the knowledge of the French King, and not until he had agreed to the conditions of it. What advantage did France attempt to derive from this liberal confidence of the United States? She could not with propriety *openly* claim the cession of a small territory in this country as a reward for her singular services, especially after she was frustrated in her attempts to obtain the exclusive jurisdiction of Rhode-Island—and therefore viewed Great-Britain as the most certain medium of acquisition. To affect her purpose, she dispatched a *secret* agent to the court of London; who informed the English minister of the restrictions imposed on our commissioners, and that we were unable to agree on the terms of peace without the concurrence of France; that if Great-Britain would insist on retaining to herself the vast territory bounded on the Ohio and Mississippi, or compel a relinquishment of it to Spain, she would favour the project. France well knew that were either England or Spain once in possession of this territory, she would be able to obtain it in exchange for some of her West-India islands, or by some other adequate stipulations. This plot was happily discovered by our ministers, who were enabled, by means of a counter agent, to frustrate it. The consequence was, that Great-Britain and the United States made a separate peace; and France was left to deplore the effects of her own incautious duplicity.

Other circumstances occur to illustrate the general policy of France in the acquisition of Louisiana. Can it be supposed, that she means to confine her army and colonists to the bogs and marshes of that country, and never dream of an encroachment on the fertile and salubrious regions in her rear? As a strong presumption to the contrary, we may notice the arrival in Paris of a number of American Indian Chiefs, and the splendid entertainments made for them by the First Consul. Did the First Consul invite these chiefs to France, merely to gratify the curiosity of the French people; or, rather, were it not to obtain their exclusive friendship, and to make the Indian tribes subservient to his views in this quarter? Our endeavours to civilize the Indians, and to introduce agriculture and the household arts among them, is imputed to us as a crime in the *Gazette de France;* because, it is alledged, our object is to attach them to us, and to render them inimical to other nations. If these be the real sentiments of the French, they know how to counteract our policy by the operation of their own; They stick at no *means*, however base, to accomplish the contemplated *end*. A report is abroad, that our government has already received official intelligence of the existence of French intrigue among the Indians. This is the more to be believed from the information given by the chiefs, who lately arrived at this place on their way to the seat of government. They stated that, while on their route, they met some chiefs and old men of the Wyandots, to whom they disclosed the objects of their mission. The Wyandots advised them to return as they would obtain no satisfaction from the President—but particularly as their old friends the French, were about to resume their ancient possessions in this country, from whom they might expect justice.

When we take into view these and various other circumstances, what are the suggestions of enlightened prudence and sound policy? Self-preservation is a maxim, paramount to the forms of decorum among nations: Their usual policy is more the result of public security and interest, than of individual justice and sound morality: yet all these concur to urge some prompt and decisive measures on our part. Were we to take immediate possession of Louisiana, we should not be destitute of justifying reasons for our conduct. The present government of that country, without pretext or provocation, has already infringed its stipulated engagements with us. The public law has pronounced judgment in our favour: Nations are authorized to do themselves justice. Why should we wait for the slow process of doubtful negociation? Spain is only the ostensible proprietor, while France, the real owner of Louisiana, keeps behind the scene, and prompts her neighbour to acts of aggression. From the past, we may pretty accurately estimate the future. What has been the policy of France for the last nine years, but a tissue of plunder, depredation, and death! When she lands her hoary myrmidons on our shores, will she be more meek, or less prolific of injuries! Now is our time to act with dignity; success is certain. At another day, an almost invincible power may oppose itself to our wishes; once in possession of the land of promise, it will acquire tenfold vigor, and be the more stimulated in pursuit of conquest. Let us, therefore, assume the sovereignty of an unfriendly precinct, contiguous to our settlements, which nature intended for our inheritance, but which mere blind casualty ravished from us. A small body of troops may at this time make a triumphal entry into it; and were it once overshadowed by the pinions of the American Eagle, in vain might the despoiler of the fairest portion of Europe, attempt its reduction.

Pittsburgh, January 1803. NUMA.

PRICES CURRENT,

PITTSBURGH, *January* 21, 1803.

	Dol. Cts.	Dol. Cts
Hay, per ton, from	14 0 to	16 50
Flour, superfine, per barrel		4 0
—— per Cwt.	1 50	2 20
Buckwheat meal,	1 50	2 0
Indian Meal, per bushel,	0 33	0 50
—— Corn,	0 33	0 40
Oats, - -	0 25	0 33
Potatoes, - -	0 33	0 40
Beef, per lb. - -	0 4	0 5
Pork, - -	0 3	0 5
Venison, - - -	0 3	0 4
Butter, - -	0 12	0 14
Hogs Lard, - -	0 8	0 10
Eggs, per dozen, -	- -	0 15
Turkeys, a piece, -	0 40	0 50
Geese, - - -	0 33	0 40
Ducks, - - -	0 12	0 17
Whiskey, per gallon,	0 40	0 50

T[illegible] Entertainment.

IT is with the greatest regret that Messrs. BROMLEY and ARNOLD inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of this Town and the Vicinity, that the Play advertised for *Friday* the 21st of January, 1803, is unavoidably *postponed*, on the account of a young gentleman who had offered to play the part of Stukley, declining. It being the wish of Messrs. Bromley and Arnold to meet the expectations of the public in the performance of the celebrated Tragedy the *GAMESTER*, they prefer a postponement until *Wednesday Evening*. The time is too short for any other gentleman to enter into the spirit of the character and perform to the satisfaction of the public.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1803.

A family about to establish itself on Scioto River wishes to engage for a term of time

A Girl, capable of doing house work.

One or two Young men, acquainted with clearing and cultivating Land.

One or two Carpenters.

A Boy from 9 to 12 years old will find employ, and will be well educated, if he can be engaged until he becomes of age.

The French, German, and English Languages are differently spoken in the family.

For particulars enquire at the house of

FREDK. WALTHER.

Pittsburgh, January 20, 1803.

TAKEN UP BY.

John Curray at James Robsons Ferry, some time about the last of December, a dark bay HORSE, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, he is branded on the off shoulder, it is supposed with the letter N. some white hairs in his forehead, his back is very tender being hurt with a saddle, one shoe on his forefoot tail cut square, The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CURRAY.

Living 15 miles from, Pittsburgh on the Franklin Road,

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1803.

BY THIS DAY's MAIL.

GEORGE-TOWN, *January* 14.

We understand that the President of the United States yesterday nominated to the Senate, JAMES MONROE, as Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the First Consul of France, and to the Court of Madrid, in associating with our Ministers to France and Spain, relative to the free navigation of the Mississippi.

Nat. Intelligencer.

The news which we stated yesterday on the authority of Captain Graham, is this day confirmed. Captain Whedon, of the brig Harriot, arrived here yesterday from St. Croix, informs us, that a few days, he spoke the ship Fame, Jones, 50 days from Amsterdam, for Philadelphia, the commander of which informed him, that Five Thousand French troops were embarking at Rotterdam for the River St. Mary's.

(N. Y. Gaz.

NEW-YORK, *January* 13,

Captain Hanifer informs us, that just before he sailed, a Dutch frigate and cutter arrived there to take possession of the island of Curracoa—and that the English troops were to evacuate that place on the 2d of January.

He further informs, that a large Dutch merchantman, which was in company with the above vessels, went ashore on the northern part of the island, and immediately bilged. Gen. Schultz and the mate was unfortunately drowned. Col. Scott commander of the Dutch troops was also on board, and with great difficulty reached the shore naked, after being considerably hurt amongst the rocks.

The late warlike bustle on the part of the English had subsided, though British ships of war continued to go up the Streights—A number of British troops had been recently landed at Gibraltar.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 13.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, dated on board the U. S. Frigate John Adams, Dec. 4, to a gentleman in this city.

We arrived here the 30th November, to take in provisions for commodore Morris, who is at Malta. We shall stop at Malaga, and go in company with the Constellation. All our squadron except the Adams, Campbell, winter at Malta, and we all live in hope that by the arrival of spring, the Com[illegible] will make an attack on Tripoli. [illegible] a store-ship arrived in 24 days [illegible] York.

THE TARS;

—

AN ECLOGUE.

TWO hardy Tars, who many storms had seen,
And both with Nelson at the Nile had been,
As chance would have it, happen'd both to meet,
No matter where—'twas in the open street,
Jack neat and trim was dress'd in jacket blue,
Strip'd vest, and trowsers of the whitest hue;
A gold bound hat hung o'er his ruddy face,
While a black neckcloth, tied with careless grace,
Dependent wav'd; his shoes were neatly cut,
And a large buckle cover'd half his foot—
His pliant switch too dangled in his hand;
And, meeting *Will*, he made a sudden stand—
So dress'd was Will, save that he breeches wore,
Of blackest velvet, stuff'd with yellow ore,
Of youthful mine, and of an honest heart:
He oft on board had acted well his part.
Jack first address'd his messmate with
"What cheer?
How goes it Will—where hast thou been this year?
I wonder'd where thou, honest friend could'st be—
I thought thee dead, or gone up the Red Sea."

WILL.

"Why hearty, hearty; just from Portsmouth come——
Our ship's paid off—and here's a swinging sum,"
[*Slapping his breeches.*]

JACK.

"O happy Will! who hast got gold in store,
Whilst I, my friend, must put to sea for more!
Mine, mine, alas! is now run Dev'lish low!
Last night it got a most confounded blow."

WILL.

"Pray tell me, how? to fret is all in vain,
A Heart of Oak, my boy, should ne'er complain—
No whining cant—I long to hear thy tale,
Then, with a can of flip, I'll thee regale."

JACK.

"Here it thou shalt, but first one juicy quid,
I'll thank thee, Will, then do as I am bid."

WILL.

"With all my heart my 'bacco box I'll ope',
Here! take it all, there's more in yonder shop.

JACK.

"Last night, half seas, I steer'd to see the play,
With poll in tow, and made but little way,
Few knots an hour I run, yet, at the last,
In Drury's gallery I my anchor cast,
When I had got myself stow'd in a birth,
And just began t'indulge in fun and mirth,
Who should I spy, but Tom, my old shipmate,
Moor'd head and stern alongside saucy Kate;
"Yo hip! yo hip!" I cried "What cheer?
What cheer?
"You seem like me midst dangerous gulphs to steer.
"Ne'er mind the weather, if your bottom's sound,
"Somehow, as last, you'll get to solid ground."
Tom took a quid, and scarce a word he spoke,
Nor seem'd to laugh, as usual, at my joke,
Much chang'd he was, from what he us'd to be,
Who once could talk and laugh with so much glee;
Of rare old gin, on this, I took a cup,
And saw, with joy, the main-sheet now haul'd up,
Such a fine sight I never saw before,
Save when I heard brave Nelson's cannon roar.
I saw fine folk's all clad in silk and gold,
And stow'd in births above and in the hold;
Rare wenches too, with streamers red or blue,
But none like Poll: none had her rosy hue:
Well entertain'd with music and the play,
When all was done I strove to get away:
But in the crowd, while Poll began to curse,
Some lubber slily stole my silken purse.
All this, dear Will, I could with ease have borne,
Had not my time-piece from me too been torn.
With shining chain and seal, and trinkets store,
That cost in whole, six guineas, ay and more;
Enrag'd I was, to be so crossly us'd
Whilst faithless Poll my kindness now refus'd
The saucy jade, because she saw me poor,
No longer could my company endure;
Ungrateful she for all my favors past,
And many a present giv'n her first and last;
White petticoats, a cloak, a cap, and gown—
I tow'd her too to see each sport in town;
To Sadler's Wells, to Astley's, every where,
Yet thus was I repaid for all my care."

WILL.

"Well! Jack, may I a biscuit never crack,
And may I basely fly Mounseer's attack;
I forever from my quarters run,
Dread to see the muzzle of a gun,
If thou'rt not welcome to a share of mine;
Here's *guineas*, Jack, pray take them, eight or nine."

JACK.

"I thank thee kindly, but I've firmly swore
To stay no longer dangling here on shore
One shining piece howe'er, dear Will I'll take,
And when I can a recompence I'll make."

WILL.

"Ay, take it, welcome—may it do thee good
Thou oft with me at the same gun has stood;
Oft hast thou shar'd the fare of the same mess;
And scorn'd to flinch in battle or distress;
Loud storms may roar, and blustering winds may blow,
But still my heart shall feel *a brother's woe.*"

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

Are now opening at their Stores in Front and Market Streets.

Superfine & common broadcloths
Double milled drabs, forrest cloths and plains
Superfine 7-4 fashionable coatings all colours
Plain & twilled ditto
Common and superfine mixt, ribbed, and ribbed mixt cassimers
Rose blankets from 6-4 to 10-4 sizes
Point and duffield do.
Fine and coarse swansdowns
Velvets, velveteens, thicksetts, corduroys & fancy cords
Plain and striped silk vest patterns
Mantuas, black and coloured
Peelongs, Bandanne, & Barcelona handkerchiefs
Black and coloured crapes
Mens' and womens' cotton worsted raw silk and silk hosiery
Youths and childrens worsted ditto
Woollen and Beaver gloves
Worsted and raw silk ditto
Bielefield shirting linen
Britanias and quadruple silesias
Tickienburghs & Russia sheetings
Moretns, calliman coes and dorants
Bombazetts and wild bores
Cloudigree fannas, baitas & mammoodies
Cotton and linnen ell wide and narrow checks
Printed and camels hair shawls
Dimities, cambric & jaconet muslin
Bedticks and umbrellas
Hair plush and Turkey yarn
Dunstable, Leghorn, and chip bonnets
Wool & cotton cards
Womens & childrens shoes of all kinds
German Steel
Silver watches
An assortment of ironmongery, queensware, glasware & stationary

Claret; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof cognac brandy; white wine vinegar; a quantity of green coffee; single and double refined loaf sugar, a few kegs of Boston mackarel; gunpowder; almonds; raisins; Holland cheese; salt petre; madder; corks; a quantity of Log wood, &c. &c.

The above, with their former supply, makes an extensive supply of Goods, which they offer for sale, *wholesale* and *retail* on the most reasonable terms for cash, flap timber, tar, flour, whiskey, beefwax, linnen, and other country produce.

Also on hand

A variety of Bolting Cloths, warranted good.

A quantity of Georgia and Tennessee Cotton, bar and pig lead.

Pittsburgh, 9th December, 1802.

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

Have just received at their Store in Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

NEW GOODS.

ISAAC GREGG,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a fresh and handsome assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

which he is determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices.

He has an excellent assortment of SUPERFINE and other CLOTHS.

N. B. Linnen, Whiskey, Beeswax, &c. will be received in payment.

Pittsburgh, December 9, 1802.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

AN ALMANACK,

For the Year 1803.

Containing besides the usual Astronomical Calculations, Tables, &c. The poor distressed young Womam," from Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy"—"A description of a Summer Morning," from Beatties Minstrel—"A Father's advice to his Son"—Shakspear—"The Kiss"—"Sic a Wife as Willy had," from Burn's—Observations of Dr. Soleman—Biography of Dr. Watts, David Rittenhouse, &c.—"The Morning Ramble"—Advertisement, to Farmers—Particular dimensions of the size of the Mammoth, tradition of the Indians concerning this huge animal—Late discovery of ancient graves, in which were found a flute or whistle, beads, &c.—List of Marriages, Deaths, &c. &c. &c. The Constitution of the United States will be added for those who chuse it. Orders for the Town or Country will be duly attended to.

A large assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY, MAPS, PRINTS, &c. just received, among which are—Mickle's Lusiad, 2 vols. Beauty's of Cowper; Volney's Ruins; Works of Newton; an elegant edition of the Life of Christ; Letters of Gener Washington; Life of do. Low's Poems; the Ohio; History of Three Judges; Trials; Winterbotham's America and China, with an Atlas; Seabury's Discourses; French Revolution; Laws of the United States; of New-York; Whitefield's Memoirs, the experienced Midwife; the works of Josephus; Book of Martyrs; Instructions for the Flute and Violin. School Books, Religious Books, &c. &c. Rags will be taken in exchange.

N. B. An active youth, of good morals and respectable character, wanted to the Bookbinding and Stationary business.

ZADOK CRAMER.

Pittsburgh, November 5, 1802.

TAXES

ON UNSEATED LANDS

In Allegheny County.

WHEREAS there are Taxes due on a number of Unseated Tracts of Land in Allegheny County, and the Counties formerly composing part of said County, this is therefore to give Notice, that the said Tracts, or so much of each Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs, will be Sold for the same as soon as the Law will admit, unless the Taxes are paid to WILLIAM ARTHERTON, Treasurer of said County, in Pittsburgh.

NATHANIEL IRISH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
JAMES MARTIN.
} Commissioners.

Attest.

JOHN BARCLAY, Clerk.

December 11th, 1802. 3m

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber at Redstone, a Negro Man by the name of TOBY, 5 feet 7 inches high, has lost the right eye, and is very much knock kneed, had on a olive cloth jacket, a mixt flannel vest, and grey mixed trowsers. It is probable he will attempt to make for Annapolis where he was purchased but as he was just recovering from sickness his progress must be slow. All persons are forbid harbouring said Negro, and any person apprehending him and securing him in the goal of Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges, by applying to *Isaac Craig*, esquire.

EDWARD D. TURNER.

December 29, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24, 1802.

MUFFS and TIPPITS

MADE BY

Julia Logan,

MILLINER—Market Street.

LADIES have now an opportunity of getting their Muffs made of a proper *size* and *fashion.*

Bonnets, Fancy Turbans, and every article in her line made on the shortest notice.

Ribbons, Muslins, Sattin, Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets, &c. &c.

D. LOGAN, will have an assortment of Chip Bonnets of his *own Manufacture* ready by spring, which he will sell *wholesale* on as cheap terms as sold below.

Umbrellas made and repaired—Account Books ruled.

☞ Mould Candles, Windsor Soap, and Damask Lip Salve.

Pittsburgh, 24th December, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Re

WILL be given to the first Discov a bed or bank of CLAY fit to the purposes of making Melting Pots Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one miles of this place on the Monongahela henry, and Ohio rivers, and within ten either river, to be determined by the G kers. The Clay for this purpose is foun beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, colour is white, though white mixt with blue stripes will answer the purpose. An producing a specimen that will stand wel fire and the bed from whence it came ap to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled above Reward from the proprietors of the Works.

O'HARA & CRA

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802.

DAVID EVANS,

Has just received at his Store in Market S a large and neat assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or approved Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Bolting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c. &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former customers that they have just received and opened in the House they lately occupied, Market street, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

Just received and now opening by the subscriber at his Store opposite the Post Office, a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, or exchange for almost any kind of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and fresh JUNIPER BERRIES.

Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

Barr Iron for Sale:

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 16, 1802.